THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL) :(a) and (b) The major poverty alleviation programmes under implementation in the country are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The main objective of IRDP is to enable the identified rural poor families to rise above the poverty line. This objective is sought to be achieved by providing income generation assets to the beneficiaries through Government subsidy and bank loan. As regards JRY this programme aims to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed/underemployed persons both men and women in the rural areas.

Statements giving details of physical and financial targets and achievements under these programmes during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Annexure-I and II respectively. [*see* Appendix CLXVI, Annexure No. 29].

(c) and (d) The Integrated Rural Development Porgramme is constantly monitored and reviewed in consultation with the State Govts. Other organisations like the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD), Institute for Financial Management & Research (IFMR) and many independent studies have been made on this programme. Since, 1986, a process of concurrent evaluation has been initiated by the Ministry involving a large number of reputed research organisations. Three rounds of concurrent evaluation in 1986, 1987 and 1989 have been completed and the fourth round has commenced from September, 1992. Steps are regularly taken to remove the shortcomings brought out by the evaluation reports.

As regards JRY, this programme is also being independently evaluated through reputed and independent research organisations. Based on the evaulation study of JRY made during January to December, 1992, necessary follow up measures are being taken to remove the shortcomings and improve the implementation of the programme.

स्व-रोजगार योजना हेतु ग्रामीण युवाओं का प्रशिक्षण

1339. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
डा. जितेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान स्व-रोजगार हेतु ग्रामीण युवाओं के प्रशिक्षण की योजना के अंतर्गत कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तम भाई पटेल) : वर्ष 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 में ग्रामीण युवा-स्व-रोजगार प्रशिक्षण योजना (ट्राईसेम) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित युवाओं की संख्या क्रमश: 3 लाख तथा 3.50 लाख है। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के शेष वर्षों के लिए अभी लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Setting up of Indo-Japanese Science Council

1340. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Indo-Japanese Science Council has recently been set up; if so, what are the objectives of the Council;

(b) the names of the personnel of the Council from both the countries; and

(c) the number of meetings of the Council held, so far, and the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) Sir, such a Council has been formed as an arrangement for facilitating cooperative activities between Indian and Japanese scientists.

(b) The scientists from the Indian side are :

Professor CNR Rao, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Dr. D. Balasubramanian, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.

Dr. SS Kapoor, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Dr. RA Mashelkar, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.

Shri SS Bhartia, Vam Organic & Chemicals Ltd., New Delhi.

Dr. P Rama Rao, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

And, the scientists from the Japanese side are :

Professor Dr. S Nagakura, President, Graduate University for Advanced Studies.

Professor Dr M Oda, President, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research.

Professor Dr. T. Okada, Corporate Adviser, Planning Division, Biohistory Research Hall, Project Office, Japan Tobacco Inc.

Professor Dr. H Yoshikawa, Vice President, University of Tokyo, Professor, Faculty of Engineering, University of Tokyo.

(c) No meeting of the Council has taken place so far.

Recommendation of the Indian Science Congress at Panaji

1341. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main recommendations of the recently concluded Indian Science Congress at Panaji; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The Indian Science Congress, held at Panaji recently, made a set of recommendations. The main recommendations are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The recommendations made by the Science Congress are forwarded to various institutions/agencies for necessary inputs which, in turn, are to be duly considered by the inter-ministerial Task Force for further follow-up action.

Statement

Main recommendations of the 80th Indian Science Congress held at Panaji, Goa in January, 1993

1. Scientists should endeavour to explain science to the common people in the manner and language most comprehensible to them.

2. To maximise return on the investments in S&T sector, there is a strong need to develop close linkages between sectors like finance, industry, energy, agriculture, environment and S&T policies. A Apex body should be created for this type of work. The Apex Body should be more for guidance and consensus rather than control.

3. National labs/institutions/centres must be responsive to the needs of the common people. With a vast majority of our people living in rural areas, it is most important that S&T is utilised for the programmes of rural development. Know-hows must be devised leading to low cost options using local materials and local skills.

4. Scientific institutions, voluntary bodies, NGOs, village panchayats must come together to achieve results. Technology blending, even from the high-tech sectors (satellites, videos, computers etc.)